

(b) *Exception.* If the port director determines that an importation described in paragraph (a) of this section may reasonably be considered to have been carried out or planned for the purpose of evading compliance with the rules and procedures governing claims for preference under the US–JFTA, the port director will notify the importer that for that importation the importer must submit to CBP a declaration. The importer must submit such a declaration within 30 days from the date of the notice. Failure to timely submit the declaration will result in denial of the claim for preferential tariff treatment.

§ 10.707 Maintenance of records.

(a) *General.* An importer claiming preferential tariff treatment for a good under §10.703 of this subpart must maintain, for five years after the date of the claim for preferential tariff treatment, all records and documents necessary for the preparation of the declaration.

(b) *Applicability of other recordkeeping requirements.* The records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this section are in addition to any other records required to be made, kept, and made available to CBP under part 163 of this chapter.

(c) *Method of maintenance.* The records and documents referred to in paragraph (a) of this section must be maintained by importers as provided in §163.5 of this chapter.

§ 10.708 Effect of noncompliance; failure to provide documentation regarding third-country transportation.

(a) *Effect of noncompliance.* If the importer fails to comply with any requirement under this subpart, including submission of a complete declaration under §10.704 of this subpart, when requested, the port director may deny preferential tariff treatment to the imported good.

(b) *Failure to provide documentation regarding third country transportation.* Where the requirements for preferential tariff treatment set forth elsewhere in this subpart are met, the port director nevertheless may deny preferential treatment to a good if the good is shipped through or trans-

shipped in a country other than Jordan or the United States, and the importer of the good does not provide, at the request of the port director, evidence demonstrating to the satisfaction of the port director that the good was “imported directly”, as that term is defined in §10.711(a) of this subpart.

RULES OF ORIGIN

§ 10.709 Country of origin criteria.

(a) *General.* Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this section, a good imported directly from Jordan into the customs territory of the United States will be eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the US–JFTA only if:

(1) The good is either:

(i) Wholly the growth, product, or manufacture of Jordan; or

(ii) A new or different article of commerce that has been grown, produced, or manufactured in Jordan; and

(2) With respect to a good described in paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section, the good satisfies the value-content requirement specified in §10.710 of this subpart.

(b) *Exceptions—(1) Combining, packaging, and diluting operations.* No good will be considered to meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section by virtue of having merely undergone simple combining or packaging operations, or mere dilution with water or mere dilution with another substance that does not materially alter the characteristics of the good. The principles and examples set forth in §10.195(a)(2) of this part will apply equally for purposes of this paragraph.

(2) *Certain juices.* A good will not be considered to meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section if the good:

(i) Is imported into Jordan, and, at the time of importation, would be classified in heading 0805, HTSUS; and

(ii) Is processed in Jordan into a good classified in any of subheadings 2009.11 through 2009.30, HTSUS.

(c) *Textile and apparel goods.* For purposes of determining whether a textile or apparel good meets the requirements of paragraph (a)(1) of this section, the provisions of §102.21 of this chapter will apply.